ACUINALDO'S VAIN PLEA

Another Overture for Peace, Involving Recognition.

GEN. OTIS' ATTITUDE UNCHANGED

He Informs Insurgent Leader's Envoys that, While Willing to Correspond with Aguinaldo as General, He Will Not Recognize Him as President-Another Con-Rebels Can Offer Resistance Indefinitely. siasm said:

Manila. Oct. 1-10 p. m.-Aguinaldo's third attempt to shift his difficulties into the field of diplomacy is a repetition of "Thank you, thank you," responded Adthe field of diplomacy is a repetition of the other one or two, with an impossible endeavor to obtain some sort of recognition of his so-called government. The Filipino envoys had an hour's conference with Gen. Otis this morning. They brought from Aguinaido a message that brought from Aguinaido a message that son Mai Gen Milos Adit Gen Corbin.

argely a repetition of his recent appeals for recognition. Gen. Otis informed them for recognition. Gen. Otis informed them that while he was willing to correspond with Aguinaldo as general of the insurcent forces, he must positively decline to gent forces, he must positively decline to recognize him as president of the civil the members of the Cabinet were awaiting

Another conference will be held tomorrow. The Filipinos will remain two or three days. Their movements are upper floor of the mansion. The members constant chaperonage of Capt. Johnson, of the Sixteenth Infantry. To-day they visited the hospitals and distributed mon-ey among the wounded Filipinos, after which they made calls and received visit-

day, stretching their necks toward the he had heard with great regret that she windows for a glimpse of the showy uni- had not been well. forms of the envoys. The assemblage forms of the envoys. The assemblage In reply the President suggested that finally increased to a thousand people, the Admiral meet Mrs. McKinley. They When the envoys emerged for an after- stepped out to the corridor, which Mrs When the envoys emerged for an afternoon drive, the natives removed their
hats deferentially, and a crowd, in vehicles or on foot, followed the carriages

The Admiral was presented, and received
The Admiral was presented, and received

dependence and honor," said Gen. Ale-jandrino to-day, while conversing with a representative of the Associated Press. He impresses one as dignified, as dispassionate, and as a keen man of the world. He was educated in Europe and designed the remarkable entrenchments from Manila to Tarlac. While reticent tary Wilson. Former Secretary Alger was concerning his mission, his conversation throws a ninteresting light on the Filipino view of the American attitude.

"How long can the Filipino army and people withstand 60,000 American troops?" asked the representative of the Associated Press.

a state of war and the necessity for a walks, and out to the street in rear of large army of occupation indefinitely. You the Treasury. The crowd seemed to know Americans are holding a few miles around that the hero was approaching, Manila, a narrow line of railroad to Angreat wave of cheering went up geles and a circle of country around San Pennsylvania avenue was bathed it set Fernando. But you are ignorant of the from end to end. resources of Luzon. We hold the imrich, productive northern country from which to draw. Our people contribute the money and food which main-

cost to the American people is of maintaining the American people is of maintaining the American troops in the Philippines. We do not, of course, know the amount, but it must be excessive. We perceive what an American solder requires in this climate. On the other hand, a Filipino exists with a handful of rice and a pair of linen trousers. We do not have to pay our solders, and can practically hold up their wages as long do not have to pay our soldlers, and practically hold up their wages as as we desire. Even without our pre-supply of arms and ammunition we c-keep your army occupied for years. d up their wages as long Even without our present

There is nothing in it for us, nor ers of fire into the air. fighting for money and position."

sick American troops, and when informed said he considered it small. He vancing years permitted. asked a number of questions, indicating a hope of anti-imperialist action by the tween the States felt honored to trudge

MUST SURRENDER FIRST.

Gen. Otis Reports Result of Conference | A special meed of applause went out to

at the War Department yesterday stating parade.

As the rear of the German column passat the War Department yesterday stating that the interview with Aguinaldo's representatives indicated that the leaders were maneuvering solely with a view to securing recognition of the insurgent government. The envoys were informed that the only thing the United States would recognize was a white flag and the grounding of arms. He also informed the encoys that such capitulation on the part of the insurgents should come quickly, in of the insurgents should come quickly, in order to avoid the consequences of active

Two Childre war, as the United States did not intend Special to The Post. to permit any delay in the matter. The Newport News, Va., Oct. 2.—The two course of Gen. Otis is approved by the children of Juda Shield, colored, aged two War Department.

since last report: Pulmonary tuberculosis, September 1, Clarence Anderson, Company E, Twenty-third Infantry; dysentery, chronic, September 16, Peter O. Olson, Company C. Twenty-third Infantry; September 23, Allyn B. Wilmot, Company A. Twelfth Infantry; John M. Preston, Company G. Twelfth Infantry; cirrhosis of liver, September 22, Joseph Himes, Company D Nineteenth Infantry; nephritis, Stanislas Stvan, Company D. Fourth Infantry; typhoid fever, Sep-tember 23, Corp. Ulysses Copley, Company F. Sixth Artillery; Joseph P. O'Rouke, Company D. Fourth Infantry: September 26, Richard E. Baylle, Company L. Sixth Artillery: September 27, Robert Marshall, Company D. Thirteenth Infantry: Christ Schwartz, Company A. Third Infantry: meningitis, cerebral, September 25, Sydney Rysatck, Company F, Thirteenth Infantry; splenic leucemia, Luther M. Ellett, Company A, Twenty-fourth Infantry; atrophy of the liver, September 28, Henry Mareau, Company F, Fifth Artillery; Bright's B. Fourth Cavalry; gunshot wound, accidental, September 26, Saul Copes, Company C. Twenty-tourth diarrhea, chronic, September 29, John Moran, Company E, First Artillery,

Troops Sail on the Sheridan. San Francisco, Oct. 1 .- The United States transport Sheridan sailed for Manila last evening with the First Regiment of infantry and three companies of the Thirty-third Regiment. Maj. Noble, who was also on hourd, will act as an aid to Gen. Otis on his arrival in the

Robbers Apply Torch as a Ruse.

Special to The Post. Bristol, Tenn., Oct. 2.-George Johnson an aged man, was robbed of \$160 and \$1,000 in notes and bonds at Fugates Hill, Russell County, Va. The robbers fired Johnson's cornerib and while the family were at the fire entered the residence and carried away a trunk containing the treas-

ALL HAIL ADMIRAL.

CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE.

Square was ablaze with electric lights, the great trees and flower beds dazzling with many-hued lights, while in the midst shone out in huge electric letters, "Welcome, Admiral." The Navy Department, beyond, was ablaze with lights as were the White House grounds. A mighty roar went up from the crowds as the Admiral alighted at the portico of the Executive Mansion.

As he stepped from the carriage, Col. Bingham, representing the President, stepped forward to escort him to the East Room, where Secretary Long, Assistant Secretary Allen, and a brilliant to extend to him the greeting of the navy. Secretary Long was at the door, and, as the Admiral entered, the Secreference to Be Held-Alejandrino Says and, as the Admiral entered, the Sectotary grasped his hand, and with enthu-

"Admiral, I welcome you home. This is the Navy Department for the moment, and your associates of the navy are as-

he desired peace and wished to send a son, Maj. Gen. Miles, Adjt. Gen. Corbin, civilian governmental commission to dis-Gen. Heywood, commanding the Marine cuss the question. Gen. Otls replied that twas impossible for him to recognize eral of the navy, and many others. There Aguinaldo's government in that way.

They presented a letter from Aguinaldo, as "president of the republic," which was these officials.

Welcomed by the President. dent's library, where Mr. McKinley and

Arm in arm, Secretary Long and the Adof the Cabinet had assembled in the Cabinet Room, while the President was alone in the library adjoining. As Secretary Long entered with the Admiral, the Pres-ident came forward to greet the famous sailor, and grasping his hand extended him a hearty welcome. The Admiral ac-Natives in their Sunday clothing throng-ed the plaza in front of the hotel all as to the health of Mrs. McKinley, saying

rough the streets.
"We desired peace, but peace with inPresident, a most hearty welcome home.

Start for Reviewing Stand. Returning to the library, the President invited his Cabinet associates to meet the Admiral. Secretary Hay headed the party, followed by Secretary Hitchcock, ey headed the party toward the review-Can Resist Indefinitely.

"Fighting in our way we can maintain of the White House, down the gravel

The Parade Appears.

The head of the civic parade began to

pass in review shortly after 8 o'clock tribute the money and food which main-tain our army, and this is done at a the city has ever seen. All classes of citiinimum of cost.

It is an interesting question what the was fringed with throngs, whose numder homage to a man who is not the hero of partisan admirers, but who is the idol on we could of the whole nation.

The spectacle, as the marchers came up the length of the Avenue in the glare "With an expense that grows daily, of red lights, under sweeping arches of how long will your people stand it? The stars from thousands of Roman candles, Filipino people do not wish to continue was beautiful and impressive. The bethe fighting. We have no army contractors. We have no business men making profits from the maintenance of our ers, while bombs along the line sent show-

malaries large enough to keep us or money and position."

The column was headed by Gen. George Harries, chief marshal, leading a numer-Discussing the question of a recognition by the United States of the so-called Fili-interwoven with garlands and wreaths pino government Gen. Alejandrino said: of flowers and greens and colored bunt-"The freedom of the American prisoners ing, and every wheelman carried a Chi who have just been turned over to you was decreed by the Fflipino congress. Close behind the splendid Marine Band Your government has accepted them. It came the veteran organizations, and Dewwill doubtless accept any others that our government may free." ey, himself a veteran and a G. A. R. man, government may free." He inquired concerning the percentage upon the gray heads of the men who marched past with as bold a step as ad-

United States Congress, and inquired what would be the effect on the national policy if Congress should declare itself opposed to the prosecution of the war, and whether anti-imperialist sentiment was growing in the United States.

Several inquiries he made also regarding the nature and effect of a joint resolution of Congress. Grant or marched with Sherman to the sea, all felt that it was but additional glory to pay their tribute of respect to

with Aguinaldo's Envoys.

the veterans of the Spanish war, who
dispatch from Gen. Otls was received

mustered in creditable numbers for the

Two Children Burned to Death,

War Department.

Gen. Otis cables the following deaths ince last report:

Pulmonary tuberculosis, September 1, Clarence in death in their mother's home in Hampton this afternoon. The fire broke out in the absence of the mother and the dwelling was enveloped in flames when discovered

"The Mill Cannot Grind with Water That's Past."

A fagged out, tearful little woman said this in telling her cares and weaknesses. Her friend encouraged by telling of a relative who was cured of just such troubles by Hood's Sarsaparilla. The little woman now has tears of joy, for she took Hood's, which put her blood in prime order, and she lives on the strength of the present instead of everying about that of the past.

Told Her Friend-"After having goitre on my neck 42 years Hood's Sarsaparilla completely cured me. I was so glad I told friends about it and a lady in Wisconsin who read of my cure told me she also took Hood's for the same trouble and was cured. She thanked me." Mrs. Anna Sutherland, Kalamazoo, Mich.



Hood's Pills cure liver ills; the nen-irritating and only cathartic to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

WASHINGTON TO MANILA

Dewey and His Great Achievement.

One afternoon in October, 1897-the 21st of October, to be exact-a clerk in the Navy Department was busy writing letters. Quite mechanically he hammered them out upon his typewriter. Presently he took up another sheet of official paper, slipped it into the machine, and, quite mechanically again, began another epistle. It was very brief and apparently in no way different from thousands of others that the same clerk had written upon the same typewriter. Under the printed heading, "Navy Department, Washington," he placed the date, and then he wrote:

Commodore George Dewey.

Washington Commodore: By direction of the Secretary of the Navy, you will at once proceed to Nagasaki, Japan, and there assume command of the

Asiatic Station.

And the clerk, with no more thought of the letter than to wish that some good fortune would send him to the land of chrysanthemums and almond-eyed maidens, addressed a long white envelope, which eventually fell, quite unregarded, into a basket with hundreds of others. Then it went to the post-office, mingling with commonplace epistles, and the next morning Commodore Dewey knew for a certainty that over the Oriental seas his flag would fly. On that afternoon in the Navy Department the first chapter was written. It was the beginning of the end-an end which no mortal could then foresee.

It can hardly be said that Commodore Dewey, holding the typewritten paper in his hand, was surprised. He had known for some days that he would be sent away. He was not going, however, where his inclination led him. He had desired the command of the European station, but adverse influences in the Navy Department would have kept him, if possible, at his desk in the Board of Inspection and Survey. There was nothing of courtiership or bended knee in Dewey, and his independence was displeasing to those who controlled the coming and going of naval men. Indeed, if it had not been for the personal appeal of Senator Proctor to the President. Dewey might still have been a commodore. Proctor is a Senator from Dewey's native State, as well as his personal friend, and was determined that the opposition should be overruled. His Yankee persistency prevailed. The Asiatic Squadron was about to lose its commander, Admiral McNair. Thither it was decided Commodore Dewey should go.

In the story of the siege of Troy, Homer describes the gods who hovered all unseen above the warring heroes. There must have been a kindly fate even at this time over Dewey's head.

A FAREWELL DINNER AND A POEM.

When it became known that Commodore Dewey had been ordered away, his friends arranged a farewell dinner. He was a companionable man, whom everybody liked, and there was no trouble in filling the table. Indeed, by the time the list of guests reached nearly fifty, the capacity of the dining-room of the Metropolitan Club, where the event was to occur, was funy tested, and the entries, as they say on the race track, were closed. It was a memorable evening. Dewey was in happy mood amid his friends, the menu was delicious, the wines numerous and excellent, the company congenial.

The feature of the dinner, as every one will tell you, was the poem of Col. Archibald Hopkins, the clerk of the Court of Claims. It is worth while to print the poem. It is a part of the story:

Fill all your glasses full to-night, The wind is off the shore: And be it feast or be it fight,

We pledge the Commodore. Through days of storm, through days

of calm. On board Pacific seas; At anchor off the Isles of Palm.

Or with the Japanese.

Our rights respected and maintained. Whatever power defies. And when he takes the homeward track, An Admiral's banner won, We'll hail the day that brings him back

Ashore, affoat, on deck, below.

Or where the bull dogs roar:

To back a friend or breast a foe;

We know our honor 'll be unstained.

We pledge the Commodore.

Where'er his pennant flies;

All this, remember, when Dewey was simply one commodore out of fifty, one officer among thousands. The tribute was all the more conspicuous because it was to Dewey the friend and companion, the brave sailor, the best type of American citizen, that it was tendered. No hint yet of the glory hidden behind the veil of the future. No word at all of the ships with the nd yellow flags which lay in the harbor of Manila.

And laud the duty done.

THE TRIP THE ORIENT.

Dewey said farewell to his friends in Washington and turned his face to the Orient. Across the continent he sped, traveling in democratic simplicity, still all unconscious that he would return crowned with a na-

It is true that there was a cloud upon the southern horizon. Blanco was struggling against fate in Cuba, misleading Madrid with rosy predictions of the ultimate triumph of Spanish arms in that war-distressed island. Sagasta was evolving schemes of autonomy which were in fact. to prove futile. Some hot-blooded and radical prophets-as they were thought to be-were saying that the end could not come until Spain had been driven from the western hemisphere, but, on the whole, war was hardly considered as a possibility. Dewey himself, reaching Yokohama on Christmas Day, saw in his new duties only the usual routine of a commanding officer. "What we all want is the Chinese trade," he wrote to his sister, "and we are gradually getting more and more of it. We would lose it all if it were not known that we were ready to protect it."

At Nagasaki on January 3, 1898, Commodore Dewey hoisted his flag on the Olympia, relieving Admiral McNair. Then he went to Yokohama to meet the Concord, and on February 4 he was given a private audience by the Emperor and Empress of Japan. On the Olympia one afternoon he entertained a party at luncheon, at which his four Chinese servants, in their long robes, looked like Buddhist priests. He congratulated himself that he had five vessels under his command, nor was there the least touch of envy in the knowledge that the Russian Admiral had twenty ships, and the English Admiral no less than thirty. Altogether, he felt that his lines had fallen in pleasant places. No thought yet of war-only receptions and luncheons and gay music amid delightful surroundings.

WHEN WAR CLOUDS GATHERED.

From Yokohama to Hongkong went Dewey and the Olympia. While in that harbor there came the news of the awful destruction of the Maine. The war cloud, no larger than a man's hand when Dewey left Washington, now threatened to blackly cover the whole heavens. Scarcely visible before, it now loomed up with appalling somberness. A stretched from Cuba, where it was heaviest, to the coast of China, where Dewey saw its rising shadow. He had seen war in the dark days of 1861 to 1865. He knew by experience the paths which it followed in its dread approach. So he

It needed not the feverish warnings which flashed over the cable from Washington to tell him that the inevitable was already in sight. "Retain, until further orders, the crew of the squadron whose terms of enlistment have expired," came the first cablegram. It meant that there might be work for the trained men behind the guns. "Keep full of coal. hest that can be had," was the next order and Dewey contracted a fuel bill in one month of over \$80,000. "Rendezvous the fleet at Hongkong" was cabled on February 21, and then came directions to fill the fleet with provisions. No mistaking now the meaning of all these orders, sent in cipher and translated with eager anxiety in the commodore's cabin. If any doubt remained, there was warning enough in the dispatch of February 25. This was written only ten days after the deadly blow to the Maine in Havana harbor, but it discounted the future with wonderful accuracy. It said:

In the event of declaration of war with Spain, your duty will be to see that the Spanish squadron does not leave the Asiatic coast, and then offensive operations in the Philippines.

One can imagine that Commodore Dewey smiled quietly to himself as he read this brief but pregnant dispatch from Washington. Here was a promise of something different from receptions and luncheons. Thousands of miles from home, the glory of the Stars and Stripes, the honor of the American navy, were to be maintain ed. Every soul in the fleet was thrilled from the commodore on the quarter-deck to the jacky in the dark and dingy for'esle.

DAYS OF IMPATIENT WAITING.

The days dragged heavily along. To the far-off Orient came echoes of the events which were stirring the people of the United States-the voting of \$50,000,000 as an emergency defense fund, the tedious progress of diplomatic correspondence, the crucial moment ever approaching and yet postponed from day to day.

"We are still waiting for the declaration of war to begin our work out here," wrote Dewey to his sister. "I have seven men-of-war all ready for action, and should war be declared, I believe we will make short work of the Spanish reign in the Philippines. The insurgents are ready to rise at our first gun, and long before this reaches you we may be masters of ...anila and the Philippine cities. But, after all," added Dewey, "war is a terrible thing, and I hope some way out of the dilemma may be found without resorting to the very last course."

The sublime confidence exhibited by Dewey was typical of the man. "I believe I am not overconfident," he wrote, during this period of anxious waiting, "in saying that with the force at my command I could enter the bay of Manila, capture or destroy the Spanish squadron and reduce the defenses in one day."

As the climax approached, the telegrams from Washington grew more and more significant. "Can you purchase a supply steamer?" queried Secretary Long, on April 4. On the same day Dewey answered that he had chartered the British steamer Nanshan, with over 3,000 tons of good Cardiff coal on board. This was not enough. The department wanted another steamer. Dewey purchased the Zafiro, as well as the Nanshan, naming the price paid. The old Monocacy was dismantled and her men sent to the newly acquired ships. The crew of both vessels were retained. This was the 6th of April. On the 18th the revenue cutter McCulloch, a trim little vessel, built of steel, came into the harbor of Hongkong and was added to the fleet. On the following day all the vessels were painted a dull and somber drab.

Meanwhile the Mohican had been pushing her blunt nose through the Pacific heavily laden with ammunition. At Honolulu the shot and shell were transferred to the swifter Baltimore, which thereupon began a race against time to join the fleet at Hongkong. On the 21st she dropped ancher, much to Dewey's relief and delight, and the welcome ammunition was placed on board the other cruisers. The latter had been stripped of all unnecessary furnishings, and were in fighting trim. All was now ready.

FROM HONGKONG TO MANILA.

The period of waiting was at and. On the 24th of April, Commodore Dewey was handed the dispatch which he had been anticipating for so many weeks:

Washington, April 24, 1898.

Dewey, Hongkong: War has commenced between the United States and Spain. Proceed at once to Philippine Islands. Commence operations at once, particularly against the Spanish fleet. You must capture vessels or destroy. Use utmost endeavors.

Dewey was ready. On the following day, when departure from Hongkong was made necessary by the enforcement of the British proclamation of neutrality, the squadron went a few miles north to Mirs Bay, a Chinese harbor. There was a delay of twenty-four hours while Dewey waited for the arrival of the United States consul from Manila, and then the McCc loch steamed back to Hongkong with a dispatch from Dewey to Secretary Long. "The squadron will sail immediately for the Philippine Islands," cabled Dewey, the commodore. "I am thankful we have now received our orders. We have got the Spanish ships where we want them, and now we will fix them," wrote Dewey, the man, to his sister.

And all this time there was great excitement all the world over. In Washington eager interest without anxiety. In Madrid, much whistling to keep up courage. The Spanish public was told that Montojo's cruisers would be used to destroy American commerce in the Pacific after they had defeated Dewey's squadron. There was also much lying, which was quite characteristic, as to the great feats which Montojo's would perform. The one same note abroad was sounded in London, where it was stated, as the opinion of the naval officers there, that Dew would make short work of the Spanish fleet.

At 2 o'clock on the afternoon of We day, April 27, the American vessels left Mirs Bay, heading southeasterly for the Philippines. The Olympia led the procession, with the Baltimere, Raleigh, Petrel, Concord, Boston, and McCulloch, with the Nanshan and the Zafiro bringing up the rear. From the deck of every vessel the lookout scanned the horizon for the tell-tale smoke that might disclose the approach of the enemy, There was a momentary peering into Subje Ray for rumor had credited the Spanish admiral with the intention of lying in wait in that land-locked harbor for his coming foe. The bay was empty. On to Manila the squadron steamed, hearts beating faster--but more with hope than fear-as the moment of conflict drew nigh. In the dead of night the procession passed the forts on Corregioor Island. Morning dawned and before Dewey lay the city of Manila and the Spanish fleet. The rest is history.

TREASURY SURPLUS IN SEPTEMBER.

Government Receipts \$8,754,772 in Ex

cess of Expenditures. A comparative statement of the receipts and expenditures of the United States during the month of September shows that the total receipts were \$45,334,144, and the expenditures \$37,579,372, which leaves surplus for the month of \$8,754,772. the last three months the re

were \$125,407,886, as against \$184,748,114 for the same period in 1898. The expenditures charged against the War Department durng September were \$10,541,575, as compared with \$24,743,374 for September ear. Against the Navy Department \$4. 737,853, as against \$7,231,219 for September last year.

3.100 Names to Anti-Goebel Petition. Frankfort, Ky., Oct. 2.-The anti-Goebel Democrats to-day filed a petition for a blace on the official ballot. This faction yles itself the Honest Election Demoratic Party. Its device contains pictures of John Young Brown and P. P. Johnson, the two heads of the ticket. The petition contains 3,100 names, though

> "WITH BRAINS SIR!" A great artist was once asked what he mixed his pigments with to obtain such wonderful effects. His reply was:
> "With brains, sir!"
> This would be the real answer to hundreds of people who are A great artist was once asked

ple who are Dr. Pierce's medicines are mixed with to produce such marvelous These medicines are the result of Dr. Pierce's thorough professional education; his deep study of the principles of materia medica and of the human physiology in health and disease; and above all his unparalleled practical

experience. "I thank God for giving you wisdom and knowledge, and guiding you in making these medicines," says Mrs. H. A. Alsbrook, of Austin, Lonoke Co., Ark., in an carnest letter to Dr. Pierce. "After five mouths of great suffering I write this for the benefit of other sufferers from Perce. "After five months of great suffering I write this for the benefit of other sufferers from the same afflictions. I doctored with our family physician without any good results, so my husband urged me to try Dr. Pierce's medicines—which I did, with wonderful results. I am completely cured. I took four bottles of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, four of his 'Golden Medical Discovery' and two vials of his 'Pleasant Pellets.'"

There is no medicine in the world that has helped and cured so many weak and ailing women, as Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. It was devised solely for that purpose by one of America's most eminent specialists in this particular field of medical practice. Any woman may write to Dr. Pierce for advice which will be sent confidentially and absolutely free of charge.

Dr. Pierce's great thousand-page Common Sense Medical Adviser will be sent for the mere cost of mailing; paperbound for 21 one-cent stamps, or clothbound for 31 stamps. It is a grand and useful book. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, 663 Main Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

MARKET REPORT.

NEW YORK PRODUCE.

New York, Oct. 2.-FLOUR-Receipts, 38,453 bar-New York, Oct. 2.-FLOUR-Reseipts, 33.593 Barricls, exports, 20,159 bar.els; fairly active and stronger, with wheat; Minnesota patents, 2.503.415.

RYE FLOUR-Firm; good to fair, 2.203.30; choice to fancy, 3.353.35

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR-Steadier; 2.503.70.

BUCKWHEAT-Steady; 573.55 c. I. f. New York.

CORNMEAL-Firmer; yellow; Western, 77378; city, 79.

city, 79.

HAY-Firm; shipping, 60@70. HOPS-Quiet. HDES-Pirm NATHER-Steady.

GATHER—Steady.

SOOL—Strong.

EEFF—Firm; mess, 2.50; bect hams, 24.00@25.00.

UT MEATS—Firm.

ARD—Firmer; Western steamed, 5.90; October, nominal; refined firm.

ALLOW—Steady.

ALLOW—Steady.

ALLOW—Steady.

DEMOCRATS AT DALLAS.

OFMOCRATS AT DALLAS.

IN-Firm. RPENTINE-Firmer; 52 1-2@53.

Baltimore, Gct. 2.-FLOUR-Dull and steady, unreis.
WHEAT-Firmer; spot and the month, 73 5-8@

73 3-4; December, 76 1-4676 1-2; steamer No. 2 red. 60 7-8@70; receipts, 20,830 bushels; Southern by sample, 67@74 1-2; Southern on grade, 70 1-2@74. CORN—Firm; mixed, spot, 38 7-4@35; the month, 37 3-4@38; November or December, new or old, 35 3-4@35; January, 35 1-2@35 5-5; February, 35 1-2@ 25 3-4; steamer mixed, 27 1-4@37 1-2; receipts, 241,-601 bushels; exports, 171,423 bushels; Southern white corn, 41@42 1-2; Southern yellow corn, 42 asked; OATS—Firm; No. 2 white, 29@30; No. 2 mixed, OATS-Firm; No. 2 waits, see 255; No. 2 West-271-2628.

RYE-Steady; No. 2 near by, 58055; No. 2 West-ern, 63.

HAY-Firm; No. 1 timothy, 13,50014.00.

GRAIN FREIGHTS-Rather quiet; rates firm; steam to Liverpool, per bushel 3d. October; Cork, for orders, per quarter, 3s. 71-24028. 3d. October. SEGAR-Strong, unchanged; fine and coarse gran-clased 5.29. St CARC-Strong, unchanged, one and coarse grad-ulated, 5.39.

BUTTER-Firm, unchanged; fancy creamery, 23, 225; fancy instation, 130,135; fancy ladie, 16,091; good ladie, 15,016; store packed, 12,014; rolls, 13,014.

BUGS-Firm; unchanged; fresh, 179,18 per dozen.
CHERSE-Firm; large, 12,1-20,115-8; medium, 15,1-20,12,5-4; small, 12,3-4,015.

NEW YORK GRAIN.

New York, Oct. 2.—WHEAT—Receipts, 379,575 busheis; exports, 519,686 bushels. Spot firm. No. 2 red, 78 2-4 f. o. b. afout spot; No. 1 Northern Duluth, 82 1-2 f. o. b. afout to arrive, new; No. 1 hard Duluth, 85 1-4 to arrive. Options firmer at an advance of 1-8c. on favorable cables and moderate foreign buying, forther advanced about 1c. on covering followings increased expensiation demand foreign ering, following increased speculation demant from outside sources, and a smaller visible supply in-crease than expected; closed firm at net advance of 11-8613-36. May, 80 13-16822, closed 82; Octo-ber, 787-8, closed 787-8; December, 78079, closed 79.



ACTS GENTLY ON THE KIDNEYS, LIVER A .D BOWELS CLEANSES THE SYSTEM DISPELS EFFECTUALLY, er Colds OVERCOMES HEADACHES HABITUAL CONSTIPATION 10 GET TOTS ITS BENEFICIAL EFFECTS. QUERNIA FIG SYRVE C.

CORN-Receipts, 154,925 bushels:

NEW YORK COTTON.

Furnished by W. B. Hibbs & Co., bankers and brokers, 1419 F street, members New York Stock Exchange. Correspondents Messrs, Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co

-It was a 'big day

LIVE STOCK. Chicago, Oct. 2.-There was a good general

Boot.

BARLEY—Quiet; feeding, 41@43 c. i. f. Buffalo.

HAY—Firm, Main.

Many of the Leaders Gather to Participats

ROSIN—Firm.
TURPENTINE—Firmer; 52:1-2653.
RIGE—Steady,
MOLASSES—Firm.
COTTONSEED OIL—Unsettled and held bigher on scarcity and strong news from the South; prime crude f. 6. b. mills, 22; prime summer yellow, 21; off do., 36; butter grades, nominal; prime winter yellow, 34; prime white nominal.
METALS—Interest in the metal market was not a dert to-day, nor were there significant changes in quotations, with the single exception of tin, which fell off 62:1-2 to 65 points under a sudden with drawal of buyers and heavy offerings, the latter in spired by disappointing news from abroad and the West. Spelter showed some degree of strength, but was inactive. At the close the Metal Exchange called pig from warrants dull and nominal at 18:05. Its lower and dull, with 32:06 tid and 32:06 tid and 32:06 tid and 32:06 tid and 32:06 sked; spelter steady, with 5:39 bid and 5.40 asked. The brokers price for lead is 4.60 and 4.65 asked; spelter steady, with 5:39 bid and 5.40 asked. The brokers price for lead is 4.60 and 6.60 asked; spelter steady, with 5:39 bid and 5.60 asked; spelter steady, with prices unchanged to 5 points lower, and while showing fair activity throughout the day, varied little from the opening figures. Disappointing news from European markets was offset by important advances. Comments of the price of the sam of the premoved of the sam of the premoved of the sam of the permocratic national executive committee.

BALTIMORE MARKETS.

Many of the Leaders Gaiher to Participate in "Dollar Dimore."

Dallas, Tex., Oct. 2.—There were fully 10,600 persons on the grandstand at the fair grounds when the distinguished purpose sons who have come from points outside of the State to attend the two days' Lumbours of the State to attend the two days' Lumbours of the State to attend the two days' Lumbours of the State to attend the two days' Lumbours of the State to attend the two days' Lumbours of the State to attend the two days' Lumbours of the State to attend the sam the state to attend the two days' Lumbours of the State to purpose of booming that cay eation of the next national convent

Dr. Bull's The best remedy a children and a dult Cours at once cough Cough Syrup cough, asthma, graph cough, asthma, graph



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